THE MAJORITY REPORT. Senator Allison and His Colleagues Ex-

plain Their Tariff Bill. Committee on Finance declares that edoption of this course at present both imthe demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative, for these reasons:

First-To reduce the National revenues, which are now excessive. Second-To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem rates of duty are levied.

Third-To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which | fluence, past environments and preshave been created by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

Fourth-To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates rendered necessary by modified business cond tions, improvement in methods of production, radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth-To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the fnadequate rates levied on competing

The public demand for a reduction of revenue, the majority says, is more ment. This sum; with the additions the home. which will accrue within the next four action reducing the revenues can be | are few and far between. effective, it declares, will be sufficient

and should have been profitably open declarations of enmity against avoided, and the possibility of business | the saloon. disaster averted, a prompt return of the money collected from the people to conditions of the temperance work, the channels of trade through the pur- not theories. The ideal is not always chase of United States bonds that could instantly attainable; it is better that at all times have been obtained for the majority of the great, struggling, prices which, to the Government, groaning mass should gain one inch of would have been equal to an invest- altitude than that a few should, by sepment of otherwise unprofitable funds at arating themselves into a "holier-thana rate of interest of not less than 2 per | thou" party, attain supernal heights.

a remedial measure for these reasons: First-That it would probably increase instead of reducing the revenue.

Second-That it provides no remedy for un gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties, and, Third-That it does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalies, or cure any of the hood are represented in the persons of defects of existing law.

The results, however, "the majority says," which would flow from the failure of the bill, as a corrective measure, would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow to come in the future. - J. Ellen Foster, the adoption of its vicious affirmative in Chicago Inter Ocean. propositions.

The report here embodies a list of about fifty manufactured articles from Cleveland's Postmaster-General as & Powhich duties are proposed to be removed by the Mills bill, referring to which list the majority says:

This is free trade in the concrete, and the list furnishes conclusive evidence of the intent of the House bill, which cannot be neutralized by the eleventh hour disclaimers of its supporters. Upon investigation at will be found he gave utterance to the following: that, with the exception of tin plates, the supply of the above articles for home consumption is now supplied to a great extent by domestic producers, whose business would be in the most instances at once destroyed by the adoption of this bill. It is estimated that at least \$500,000,000 of capital and 300,000 workmen

The provision to admit German looking-glass plates free of duty, the majority believes, is the first attempt which has been made in an American tariff to discriminate between the productions of various foreign states, and it thinks it can be safely assumed that the producers of France, Belgium and England would not consent to this discrimination in favor of German man-

Of free wool the majority says: We have been recently advised by the President of the United States that in any tariff revision "such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded," and assured that in the reforms inaugurated by his party friends "abrupt and radical changes and that is the historical fact that trade.-London Colliery Guardian, December which m ght endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended." There can be no better test of the sincerity of these high sounding declarations than the proposition to put wool on the tree list. Wool has been dutiable since 1816, and through all the tariff mutations which have taken place since no suggestion has been made by any political party, up to the inauguration of the present Administration, for the removal of duties. The wool-growers of the country produce annually 300,000,000 pounds of wool valued at \$100,000,000. They supply nine-tenths of the clothing wool used by American manufacturers, and they have raised the United States to the first rank cise number of recruits which Misamong the wool-producing countries of the

"a sectional bill," and says its pro- win down in Missouri.-Minneapolis visions "point to an attempt to dis- Tribune. criminate in favor of the planters of the cotton-growing States, an attempt made with the vain hope that it may be found possible to achieve the permanent prosperity of one section at the expense of another. This discrimination is not less marked in favor of the people of Canada and against the farmers and the lumbermen living along our northern border from Maine to Oregon." The majority treats at length upon the advantages of a home market for farm products, arguing days. I don't know tute and afterwards is that it is for the highest interests of do with so many trea-poor-house. the American farmer that the number sonable elements to of our food consumers rather than of food producers should be increased. and that the general prosperity of all raise a company and go out at its head to stim-After months spent in violent attacks upon the protective system, and when, fortunately, the people of the country have become thoroughly aroused to impending danger, the friends of the House bill suddenly discover that it is not a free-trade measure, and that it would not injuriously affect the vital interests of any of the large number of persons employed in American industries.

The majority defines a free trade go back to the front. country as one which does not impose get along without me for a little while protective duties upon importations, and says: A careful comparison of the like the patrioti provisions of the House bill now under consideration with the detailed suggestions contained in the resolutions will show with what fidelity the programme of the free trade conference held in Chicago in 1885 has been followed in every essential particular. The controversy, it says, however, between the opponents and the friends of the bill under consideration is not one do not in the least question the truth You see, if the Republican party loses over names or phrases; it is a contest of that last remark, but Mr. Thurman | those States it loses the election and between those who support and those ought not to let slip the chance that a goes to pieces. If it succeeds in this who oppose the American system of letter of acceptance would give him of election it regains firm power. Our defensive duties, and this conflict is as explaining why he has in less than one hope for 1892, to have any prestige in to destroy it. That is the real issue, irrepressible as that which was waged | brief year changed his mind about that election, is to burst up the Repub | and the voter who can't see is should between the respective friends of free- running for a politicar office. - Chicago lican party." dom and slavery.

Of internal revenue the report says: Your committee have considered numerous suggestions for the repeal of all internal revenue taxes and the abolition of the entire in-The majority report of the Senate ternal revenue systems, but they deem the practicable and unwise, not only because the repeal of these taxes would create a large annual deficit, but for the further reason that the taxes levied on distilled spirits used as a beverage and on beer should be retained, and the legislation to protect American dairy products from fraudulent imitations should be enforced.

TEN GOOD REASONS. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Tells Why She Is a

Republican. I am a Republican by hereditary in-

ent convictions. Because-1. The Republican party in the past has stood for all that is liberal and progressive in legislation.

2. The Republican party freed the

3. The pronounced and emphatic legislation on moral questions has come most largely from Republican legislators.

4. The Republican party has always urgent on account of the inexcusable been the champion of protection-proretention in the National Treasury or tection to the citizen, protection to the on deposit in National banks of vast negro, protection to the ballot box, sums of money in excess of the amount protection to the wage-earner, prorequired to pay the current demands tection to the wage-payer, and now, upon the Treasury and to meet the in line with past protessions and permaturing obligations of the Govern- formances, it declares profection to

5. The friends of the liquor interest months and before any legislative in the ranks of the Republican party

6. The Republican party has stood to pay in full the outstanding 41 per for the most advanced temperance legcent. bonds due in 1891, \$221,000,000. islation which the people demanded, This accumulation, it insists, could and in very many States has made

7. The Republican party deals with 8. The Republican party by reason

The majority expresses its conviction of its powerful position in this country, of the inadequacy of the House bill as is able to consistently promise the redemption of its pledges, while the socalled Prohibition party, even if the sincerity of its pledges be admitted, dervaluations but on the contrary invites and | can not, for many years at least, fulfill any one of them.

9. The best types of American man-Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Mor-

10. The record of the Republican party proves it to be made up of men out of whose brain and heart reform have come in the past, and are likely

litical Munchausen.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, is becoming a most offensive the depression of late years. - Haddingstonshire partisan. In a recent speech before a Courier Democratic audience down in Missouri

The State of Missouri sent more troops to the Union armies than all of New England outside of Massachusetts. And yet they talk about patriotism and try to induce our Western farmers, from whom they never buy a pound of any thing, to keep on voting riches into their

This is not only an offensive partisan utterance, but an absolute untruth. The to the Union armies aggregated, when reduced to three years' standard, 68,-630, while the contribution of New England, reduced to the same standard. was 309,290; a quota more than three times as large as that of Missouri. The New Englanders all went to the front; they had no home rebellion to hold in check, while a great number of the Missourians never saw the front | Shipments of hematites from Scotland and because they did service as home

But there was one feature that Mr. Dickinson failed to notice at any rate, Missouri sent more men into the rebel 16, 1557. army than she did into the ranks of the defenders of the Union, and hence that her preponderance was against the salvation of the Government in any event. In the next speech delivered by Mr. Dickinson in Missouri he should have the facts all collated and arranged, and if he should happen to be delivering an oration in a particularly strong Democratic section it would be good politics to tell the presouri sent into the Confederate army. The majority terms the Mills bill That is the kind of campaign talk to

Mark the Contrast.

There was a certain Scene, BUFFALO, solemn and awful day TIME, 1862.—Grover in her history in 1862, Cleveland, a strong, when President Lin-lusty young man of coln had called for twenty-five, unmarried,

State," Slowly and tentatively he con-tinued: "Could you ulate others by your example?" The young man did not hastily promise, but walked into the presence of his wife, hugged his little boy and girl with more than usual tenderness and said: 'Carrie, the "Yes, Ben, we will try to get along somehow, if the country needs

About a year ago Allen G. Thurman said to a reporter of the Boston Globe: "I will never run for a politi- Illinois and Minnesota. Our party cal office again. My day is gone." We wants these States to go Democratic.

PAUPER LABOR BADGE.

Enormous Quantities of It Passed the Custom House June 5-Cleveland Was Nominated June 6-The English Knew Whom They Wanted.

AWARDED 7 HIGHEST PRIZE



London, 1885. W. H. GRANT. Sole Inventor and Manufacturer FOLESHILL, COVENTRY.



INVOICE RECEIVED JUNE 5 CLEVELAND NOMINATED JUNE 6"

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF IT. The main question at issue is English free trade against the continental system of pro-

tection.-London Sunday Times, July 15. The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain,-London Sunday Times, July 15.

President Cleveland shows that he is the free-trade candidate in every thing but name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brance him as a free trader as deception, but for all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection and nothing more.—London Daily News, We may look to an impetus being given to

our home trade that will go far to make up for Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on free trade. * * * And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and

necessarily carries English sympathy .- London Globe. The electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protect on and nothing less. The stone now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of protect

tion to pieces.-London News. It may be admitted that large reductions in the duties on imported manufactured goods would produce great distress in many parts of number of men furnished by Missouri the United States. The free importation of iron, coal and wool would be a great boon to British producers. * * If once the United States finds herself on the road to free trade she will hardly know where to stop .- The Scotsman, December 10. If President Cleveland should be able to

carry out his plan for admission into America free of duty, one of the first effects which would be produced on the English iron trade would be the transference of much of the enormous stocks of pig iron in the Scotch and Cleveland markets to United States ports. from the west coast of England would also increase. The iron-ore mines of Lancashire and West Cumberland would be certain to do a greatly enlarged trade with the United States. The future course of events will be watched with considerable interest by the British iron

THIRD PARTY POLICY.

New Light Thrown on the Methods Pur

It is a well-recognized fact that in party draws most of its votes from the Republicans, while in the Southern States whatever strength it has is mainly drawn from Democratic sources. If the Third party, therefore, made an aggressive campaign in both Northern and Southern States which are more or less doubtful, as, for instance, in New Jersey and New York on the one hand and in Virginia and North Carolina on the other hand, it would seem to be clear that its leaders are actuated, as they claim to be, by zeal for the cause of temperance, and not by any special hatred of either one party or the other.

The fact is, however, that the whole strength of the Third party canvass is being put this year into the Northern doubtful States, or those which Democrats think are doubtful while in the Southern States that Republicans class as doubtful no canvass at all is made by the Prohibition managers. In other words, the Third party is acting, in this campaign, simply and solely for Democratic success. When we say this we do not mean that the rank and file of the party are actuated by any such motive. The majority of the men who vote the Prohibition ticket do so from pure, if erroneous, motives. But the managers find it easy to direct the canvass as they please, and they do please to direct it

as we have said. A confirmation of this view is afforded by an interview recently had with a Third party leader in Virginia, and printed in the Harrisonburg Republican. When asked why the Prohibitionists were not active in Virginia

amount necessitywhich,
dught to precede the reduction of the revenue,
and ought also to prebitionists were not active in Virginia this year, this leader said: "The National Committee are making special effort and spending their main strength in certain States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan,

"You will probably not poll your Philadelphia Press.

full vote in Virginia on that account,

will you?" "Oh, no. In the North we draw most of our votes from the Republican party, while in the South and here it is the reverse. It won't do to get too many votes in Virginia, else the old State might go Republican."

This interview, which comes from the editor himself, sufficiently explains the purposes of the Third party leaders. Incidentally, too, it throws some light on the recent "rainbow-chasing" expedition of Colonel Brice, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which was made to just the Western States named in this interview as those in which the Prohibitionists hope to draw off enough Republican votes to help the Democrats into power.-N. Y. Mail and Express.

WAGES IN AMERICA.

How Protection Has Raised the Pay of American Working-Men. Under the shelter of protection the American people have advanced in wealth until they stand first in all the world. This advance has not been attained at the expense of the many and inured to the benefit of the few. All have shared in it. Wage-earners especially have profited. Below we append tables computed from reports contained in volume XX. of the tenth census, prepared in 1880. The exhibit is a convincing one. In 1869 we had a low tariff. In 1880 a protective tariff had been in operation nineteen years. Now make the comparisons:

WAGES IN 1860 AND 1880.

2	Num- ber of hands,	Wages daily.		Amount daily.		Percent
INDUS-		1860, 1880.		1800. 1880.		
			8	8	- 8	-
Boots and	104 020			277	10.00	Ĺ.,
Carpers	194, 979 20, 971	0 81%	1 17	295, 919 16 602	364, 869 23, -34	43.5
Carpets Cot'n goods	185, 472 21, 177	9.85	1 17	1 7,651	120,51	31.1
Glass	21, 144	1.40	2 1334	33, 871	51,618	52.5
and cut-	200		1			
I'on mining	27, 320 31, 668	11 85	2 20	31, 635	60, 104 35, 468	
Iron fur-	-83	Chara.	00000	20,000		2000
Iron foun-	41,873	1 21	1 55	51,925	64,906	25.0
dries	1	1 46	2 19		200	50.0
Iron stoves Ir'n mac'ne	145, 351	1 35	134	210,759	292, 156	23.1
shops		1 34	1 92			43.5
Iron rolling		1.00	2 28	106,577	100 700	71
milis L'm'r s'w'd	80, 188 147, 956	1 23	1 95	181, 986	182, 703 288, 514	
Paper	144 499	1 0946	1 50	26, 742	96.63	41.1
Potterles	9, 494	1 03	2 01%	1, 109	1,734 19,130	52
Tanners	23, 812	1 01	1 32	24,050	31, 432	30.
Tin and	42,918	1 65	3 2834	72,791	102, 335	38.5
Tinsmiths Wg'ns and)	1 75	2 50	,		42.8
earriages.	49, 981	1 47	2 30	73, 325	109, 738	56.4
Woolen and				7		
worsteds.	105, 307	1.00	1 46	114, 785	153, 748	34.0
Total	1, 115, 218			1, 431, 268	2,039,435	42.5
	MECE	LANIC	AL TR	ADES.		
Black -	172, 725	1 74	2 18	265, 9: 8	3.6,513	49.5
Cabinet-	The state of the s		3.337	A 400 B 2 C 11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$1.7000
Makers Carpenters.	50, 654 173, 143		2 13 2 00	75, 981 552, 252	107, 893 746, 386 196, 552 89, 980 58, 128	35.1
Coopers	49, 13	2 50	1 00	124,845	195,552	60.4
Firemen	79,628	1 50%	2 6	41,805	89, 980 58 198	32. 3
Machinists	101, 120	11.6434	2 33	166,942	de de UNA	Common
Musons Painters	102, 470	2.3	3 13	237, 180	380, 306	84.5
Varnishers	108,556	1 65	2 23	203, 118	261, 396	35.1
Paumbers	19, 383	1 75	2 50	83, 930	48, 457	42,8
Total	1,056,818			1, 768, 475	2,509,174	11.9
	OTHE	and the same	THE RESERVE TO SHAPE	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		
Brickmak -	26, 219	1 00%	2 0134	26, 330	52,831	100.5
ing	66, 375	1 26%	1 73	E3, 964	114, 929	35.8
Cigarmak-	56,599	1 2134	1 58	74, 428	95,086	27.7
Copper-	January 1					
smiths Clothing	2,342		2 50 2 01	4, 098 278, 955	5,855	42.8 35.8
Fiour mill-						
Furn Lure	58, 477 48, 7.9	1 59%	2 (2	81,478 75,510	108, 315 98, 433	30.3
Gas works.	4, 695	1 00	1 5236	4, (95	7, 160	52.5
Marble and	21, 471		2 06	29, 292		
Pianos	6,575	2 29	3 03	15,657	774 275	
Ship car-				11.00		
penters,	5,400	1 75	2 02	9,450	10,908	15.4
Uphoister -	10.449		2 50	10 295	26, 108	97. 0
Wheel-	10, 443					
wrights	16, 168	1 52	3 39	21, 484	38, 495	56.6
Total	508, 498			782,006	934, 266	35.8
			D LAI	on.		
Unskilled	m		1 000	100 con		-
labor	900,000			891.000	1, 192, 500	31.8
Protected	ESC	APIT	LATI			_
classes Mechanic'i	1, 175, 213			1, 433, 268	2,039,435	42.5
Mechanic'i trades	1 076 910			1,768, 475		
Orban man	***********	*****			and 114	*11.3

ufactures 568, 468 Unakilled labor 900 000 732,006 991,206,35.8 891,000 1, 192,50, 33.8 Classes 3, 640, 499 1 3234 1 85 4, 824, 749 6, 735, 375 39, 6

These tables are as strictly accurate and impartial as they can be made. The wages given are those actually paid to operatives employed in various classes of labor specified, and in figuring the averages the pay of superintendents and foremen are carefully ex-

Here then are the figures. The average pay per day received by 3,640,-499 persons in the forty-five occupations enumerated was \$1.85 in 1880 under protection, against \$1.321 in 1860 under low tariff, an increase during the the Northern States the Prohibition twenty years of 39 6-10 per cent.-Troy (N. Y.) Times.

TILDEN AND CLEVELAND. Why Mr. Randall Has Been Slaughtered

by the President. When Mr. Tilden was alive he was the real leader of Democratic opinion. He impressed his views on Mr. Randall, Mr. Converse and other Democratit leaders, and they are embodied in the tariff plank of the platform of four years ago. Because Mr. Cleveland has made a wide departure from that platform and the views of Mr. Tilden, Mr. Converse has decided to support Harrison and protection on the stump and at the polls.

The sole excuse for Mr. Cleveland's departure from the attitude of Tilden Democracy is the alleged menace of the surplus revenue. But Mr. Tilden foresaw this issue and put his views on record. To show the wide divergence of the Tilden and the Cleveland Democracy it is only necessary to compare the following quotations:

In considering the Diverse plans have state and management been suggested for the of the public revenues return of this accumuthe subject involves the lated surplus to the people and channels of the subject involves the lated surplus to the peo-questions whether we ple and channels of shall extinguish the trade. Some of these surplus by reducing the devices are at variance revenue, or whether we with all rules of good shall apply the surplus fluance. Some are de-to payments on the pub-lic debt, or whether we and some betray by shall seize the occasion their reckiess extrava-to provide for our sea-gence the demorralizing coast defenses, which have been too long neg-lected.

I am of the opinion that the latter is a par-

idity in the payment of

For standing by the Tilden views, Mr. Randall has been slaughtered by the Cleveland Administration. It is not surprising that such friends and followers of Tilden as ex-Congressman Converse, should refuse to vote for Cleveland .- Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Senate proposes to reform the tariff, while the House proposes consult an occulist without delay.

DEEP WATER.

The Denver Adjourned Session

Dallas, Tex. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 18 .- The Inter-State Deep-Water Committee, created by the Denver Deep-Water convention, met in this city yesterday in adjourned session. The following members were present: Arkansas-T. F. Sorrels, Pine Bluff; William Fishback, Fort Smith.

Colorado-Governor Alva Adams, ex-Governor Evans, F. L. Dana, Denver; C. C. Dairs, Leadville: Senator Adair Wilson, Durango. Kansas-Howell Jones and J. R. Mul-

aene, Topeka; W. E. Hutcheson, Wichita, and E. W. Emery and Marsh M. Murdock, Nebraska-Hon. Champion S. Chase, Herman Kountz and William N. Nason, Omaha; O. E. Goodall, Lincoln.

New Mexico-Frank C. Plum, of Taos, and O. L. Houghton, of Las Vegas. Iowa-A. P. Chamberlain, of Des Moines. Missouri-Senator D. H. Armstrong.

Texas-J. A. Carroll, of Denton. Utah-E. Wilder and Charles T. Toney. The meeting was called to order by Governor Adams, the chairman, with F. L. Dana as secretary. Ex-Governor Evans stated the object of the meeting, which was to visit Texas and transact any business that might be brought for consideration. Judge Gresham, of Galveston, representing his city, extended the committee a hearty invitation to visit it, stating that free transportation and every thing would be furnished. Senator Houston then extended the hospitality of the Southwest to the committee. Mayor Bud Connor then stepped to the front and said as the committee had business to transact, he would not burden them with a long and formal speech, but in the name of Dallas he ex-

resolutions: WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, under whose exclusive control the harbors of our country have been placed by our Constitution, has contributed nearly \$100,00 ,000 of money and nearly 200,000,000 acres of our National land to great railway lines belonging to private corporations, and running across the Northern part of our country: AND, WHEREAS, The Northern and Eastern

tended a hearty welcome to the committee.

Colonel Nason then read the following

harbors through which these railway lines empty their traffic into the lakes and oceans have had many millions of money appropriated from time to time by Congress to meet the past demands of the vast commerce thus built up;

WHEREAS, There is an immense area of country lying between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River, constituting nearly one-third of our National domain and having nearly onefourth of our National population, the natural outlet of which is the Gulf of Mexico, but for the opening of whose harbors the Congress has appropriated amounts totally inadequate. AND, WHEREAS, it is not consistent with the

general welfare, nor can we believe that a National sense of justice and fair play of our fellow citizens who have been so greatly benefitted by the appropriations for Northern and Eastern harbors, will insist that the traffic of this great region shall be forced to be transported half way across the continent, thus imposing a burden upon our commerce, which amounts often to a total interdiction, and at all times to a serious charge upon both consumer and producer therefore Resolved, By this convention, that we demand of every Senator and representative from this

region, genuine and hearty co-operation in an effort to secure the necessary appropriations for opening up such harbors on the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, as may be | tirely due to the magnetism generated | necessary to meet the demands of our growing Resolved. That the chairman of this com-

mittee be appointed a sub-committee of one to prepare and subject to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, at their next session, an address, together with a copy of these

A GRANT COUNTY WAR. A County Seat Contest Leads to More Trouble-Ulysses and Appomattox at

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Oct. 19 .- Latest reports from Grant County are that Ulysses received a clear majority of 2,150 over all competitors at the county seat election Tuesday. The rival towns were Ulysses, Appomattox, Golden, Shockeyville and Spurgeon. The residents of Appomattox accuse

General T. T. Taylor and Colonel J. A. Grayson, of Hutchinson, who are members of their town company and who managed the campaign for them, of selling them out, and a mob of irate citizens captured them and threatened them with violence, but the sheriff and a posse rescued them. Colonel Grayson, who was in this city resterday, said that the Appomattox and Ulysses town companies entered into articles of agreement that no "boodle" should be used, the forfeit in case of violation to be \$10,000. About three o'clock on election day, it is alleged, the Ulysses people commenced using their money lavishly to buy votes. This so enraged the Appomattox people that they at once seized General Taylor and Colonel Grayson and put them under guard. Threats of lynching were freely made and they were forced to assign to the leaders of the mob the agreement with the Ulysses Town Company, and to give warranty deeds to all the property they owned in Appomattox or elsewhere. Not content with this, checks aggregating \$60,000 on every bank in which the two were supposed to have money were presented, and the prisoners friend called upon her. signed them without a murmur. They made written acknowledgment at the suggestion of the mob that their action was o their own free will. At night, guarded by nine friends, they went to Hartland,

where they boarded the train. Payment of all the checks has been stopped by telegraph and proceedings will be commenced to set aside the deeds they signed at the "request" of their captain. General Taylor is now at Larkin while Colonel Grayson has gone to Hutchinson. They consider themselves lucky to have escaped with sound necks.

It is thought the mob has gone on to Ulysses to make an attempt to collect the \$10,000 forfeit and war is feared.

Infernally Brutal.

St. Louis, Oct. 18 .- In Carondelet Tuesday night a number of vicious street boys took Freddie Groman, an inoffensive child aged six, and after subjecting him to all manner of malicious indignities, tied him to a cow, which they chased with dogs. The result was that the little boy was bruised to insensibility, and scarcely any hope of his recovery exists.

Canadian Relations. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 19 .- Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, was banqueted last night by the Workingmen's Conservative Association. He ridiculed the idea of annexation, and said that the Englishmen and true French Canadians would never permit it to take place. Canada was destined to build up a great nationality. He denied that they desired donald said there is no danger of war be-tween Canada and the United States. He felt hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question. Canada is in a

Blaine at Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 19 .- Hon. James G. Blaine remained in his rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and received no callers. He will remain here till Saturday evening, when he will address a meeting at Battery Darmory. Local Republicans are making preparations for a great demonstration on that occasion.

Thurman at Peru. PERU, Ind., Oct. 19 .- The Democrate gave a barbecue at this place yesterday, the occasion being the visit of Judg:
Thurman and party. Despite bad weather many thousands were present and listened to Thurman's views of the tariff and the Jewelers' Weekly. Democratic party.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

the Indian Treats an Injury - Old Time Methods. The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school. When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the

herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery. Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lav close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as

often killed as cured. Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious isms, nor their bodies saturated with poi-

sonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu reme dy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin liver pills;" "Log Cabin rose cream," an old but effective remedy for catarrh, and "Log Cabin plasters." All these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of 'ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin

FORCE OF MAGNETISM.

Some Curious Instances of the Influence Exerted by It. Most well informed people are

doubtless aware, remarks a contemporary, that the globe on which they live is a great ball of magnetism, but comparatively few have an adequate idea of the influence this property is continually exerting on all sides; that many common but inexplicable phenomena can be traced directly to this source. Statistics go to show that in the matter of steel rails, as many as thirteen will become crystalized and break where they go to make up a railroad track running east and west before one of those on a north and south for anything in my line promptly at track is similarly affected. This is enby friction, and the fact that the polarity of the magnetic current is in the former instance resisted in the headlong rush of the train, whereas in the latter case it is undisturbed. Another strange effect of this peculiar and occult force is that exerted on the watches of trainmen. A time-piece carried by the conductor running a train twenty miles an hour, however accurate it may be, will, if the speed of the train is increased say to fifty miles, become useless until regulated. The magnetism generated by the flight of a train may be said to be in proportion to the speed with which it is propelled, and the delicate parts of a watch, numbering all the way from four hundred to one thousand pieces, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence by reason of the hammering and polishing they have received, are not slow to feel the effect.-Boston Journal of Commerce.

Delicacy of the Mexicans. They are delicate in Mexico. They have nice ways of putting things that would in blunt language hurt the feelings. You remember the young lady who went to have a look at San Quentin and got in conversation with a prisoner, and wished to ask how long he was in for in a delicate way. She asked:

"How long do you expect to be away from home?"

There was a lady in the country whose husband had been given fourteen days for a spree and a fight. The day after he was sentenced a city

"And where is your husband?"

"John? Oh, John went down to the court house yesterday on some business, and I don't think that he'll be back for a couple of weeks." A friend of mine received a letter

from a lawyer in Mexico on some land business a few days ago. After some other information he wrote: "I have written to Senor-

about the documents and am awaiting his reply. He has not answered, although there has been plenty of time. I hear that he is in jail, and that, of course, handicaps him somewhat."-San Francisco Chronicle.

Humbert and His Cigar.

Here is a good story of the King of Italy. It is commended to the thousands of Americans, rich and poor, who are killing themselves by excessive smoking. The King of Italy is known for his temperance in all things, except smoking. He is an exceedingly small eater, and, as to drink, his guests may have it in plenty, but his own favorite "tipple" is water. His one great weakness was a good cigar. In this respect he had abused himself until his nerves had begun to suffer; he had asthmatic turns, could sleep but little, to bully the Americans. Sir John A. Mac- and then had to be propped up by plenty of pillows. Some weeks ago his physician told him what was the matter, and King Humbert said: critical period and must be cool. If the "From this day forth I will not smoke new treaty can not be negotiated Canada another cigar or any thing in the will revert to the treaty of 1818. IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE been a most noticeable improvement in his health. King Humbert is a man of iron will, and no one doubts that he will keep his pledge to the end of life. -Paris American Register.

-"I may look pretty rough now, sir," remarked the tramp, "but I've 6 ROUTES 6 seen the time when I had only to reach out my arm to pick up a handful of diamonds." "Well, here's a quarter, but you should have looked out sharper." "I did, sir; but the fact is they were watching me too close."-

THOMAS KIRBY.

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